

ABSTRACT

**ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO CLINICAL BREAST
EXAMINATION (CBE) ON CHILDBEARING WOMEN BY HEALTH
BELIEF MODEL**

Cross Sectional Research in Puskemas Sukorejo region

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Introduction: Clinical breast examination (CBE) has been a government health program since 2008 to reduce morbidity and mortality from breast cancer. Nowadays scope of CBE is still low. Health belief model (HBM) theory is used to evaluate and explain the difference of individual perceptions toward preventive behavior. This study was aimed to analyze to the factors correlations with CBE in women by HBM theory. **Method:** The design of this study was descriptive correlational with cross-sectional approach. The population was childbearing women who already know about CBE. The sample (n=152) were chosen by cluster sampling. The variable in this study was perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, self-efficacy, cues to action, and CBE practice. Data was collected by using questionnaire and analyzed by Spearman Rho test. **Result:** Result showed that perceived susceptibility (p=0.000), perceived severity (p=0.037), perceived benefits (p=0.019), perceived barriers (p=0.042), and cues to action (p=0.032) had correlation with CBE practice. Meanwhile, self-efficacy (p=0.468) had no correlation with CBE practice. **Discussion:** Further studies should involve better measurement tools to obtain more accurate result.

Keyword: *clinical breast examination, breast cancer, health belief model*